

# Text Feature Posters



## Diagram

An illustration of an object with labels.



## Index

An alphabetical list of all the important topics in the book and the page they can be found on. It is located at the back of the book.

A	D	P
Atmosphere . . . . . pg. 1	Dew . . . . . pg. 9	Precipitation . . . . . pg. 10
C	D	W
Clouds . . . . . pg. 3	Drought . . . . . pg. 5	Weather . . . . . pg. 11
Cirrus Clouds . . . . . pg. 4	Environment . . . . . pg. 12	
Climate . . . . . pg. 6	Evaporation . . . . . pg. 13	

## Headings

The title of a page or article. It tells you what the information you are about to read will be about.



## Captions

Text that is found underneath a picture that provides information about the picture.



A tornado is a rotating column of air that is in contact with both the ground and a cloud or clouds above.

## Title Page

A page at the beginning of a book. It gives the title, author and publisher.



## Glossary

A list of the important words found in the book and their definitions. It is found in the back of the book.

## Table of Contents

A list of the chapters or sections of the book and their page numbers. It is located in the front of the book.



Table of Contents  
The Four Seasons

## Charts and Graphs

Presents information in a visual way to make it easier to read.



## Types of Print

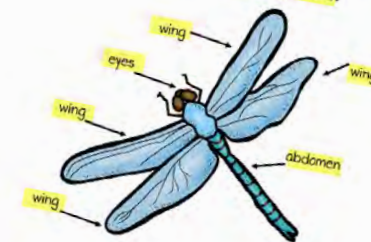
Different ways to highlight words in the text that are important. These include: **bold**, *italics*, underline and **color**.

Meteorology is the study of weather. A *meteorologist* is a person who studies the weather and makes predictions about what the weather will be like in the future. Meteorologists use different tools to help them. A barometer is one of the most important tools. A barometer measures the **air pressure**. Studying the changes in air pressure give meteorologists an idea of what type of weather to expect.



## Labels

Names the parts of the photograph or diagram. The labels are **highlighted**.





# Text Feature Posters



## Maps

A picture or drawing of a place shown from above.



## Subheadings

Divides the text into sections and tells the main idea of each section of text.

### All About Clouds

How Do Clouds Form?

Clouds are made from small water crystals. When warm air meets cold air, the warm air cools and can't hold all its vapor. The extra water changes to form a cloud.



## Timelines

Shows important events in chronological or time order and help the reader understand the order of events.

Timeline on



## Hyperlink

A link in a digital document that takes you to another page or web site.



## Insets and Sidebars

Information that can be found in boxes on the side of the page.

## Photographs

A real picture of a person, place or thing.



Ring Tailed Lemur

## Text Box

Provides more information than is in the text. It may include interesting facts or other important information.



Changing Seasons

## Illustrations

A drawing that shows what something or someone looks like.



Abraham Lincoln



Tiger Swallowtail Butterfly



# Assessment and Worksheets



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Non-fiction text features assessment

Directions: Match the text feature to its definition. Use the word bank to help you.

**Text Feature Definition**

1. A list of the chapters in the book and their page numbers.
2. An alphabetical list of all the important topics found in the book. It is in the back of the book.
3. The title of a page or article. It tells us what the information we are about to read will be about.
4. A list of the important words found in the book and their definitions. It is found in the back of the book.
5. Text found underneath a picture that provides information about the picture.
6. An illustration of an object with labels.
7. Different ways to make words stand out in the text.
8. Presents information in a visual way that makes it easier to read.
9. Words in the text that are important. They can be bold, italicized, colored or underlined.
10. A picture or drawing of a place shown from above.

Keywords	Maps	Headings
Captions	Table of contents	Diagrams

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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9. Words in the text that are important. They can be bold, italicized, colored or underlined.
10. A picture or drawing of a place shown from above.

Keywords	Maps	Headings	Index	Glossary
Captions	Table of contents	Diagrams	Types of print	Charts and graphs

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Non-fiction text features assessment

Directions: Match the text feature to its definition. Use the word bank to help you.

**Text Feature Definition**

1. A page at the beginning of a book. It gives the title, author and publisher.
2. Additional information that can be found in boxes on the side of the page.
3. Divides the text into sections and tells the main idea of each section of text.
4. Shows important events in chronological or time order and helps the reader understand the order of events.
5. Provides more information than is in the text. It may include interesting facts or other important information.
6. A list that helps to draw the reader's attention to important facts. They are before the items in the list.
7. A link in a digital document that takes you to another page or web site.
8. A drawing that shows what something or someone looks like.
9. A real picture of a person, place or thing.
10. Names the parts of the photograph or diagram.

Illustration	Subheadings	Insets and sidebars
Bullets	Table of contents	Labels

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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Illustration	Subheadings	Insets and sidebars	Text Box	Timeline
Bullets	Table of contents	Labels	Title Page	Photograph

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Volcanoes

### How Volcanoes are Formed

A volcano is a hole or crack in the earth. They are formed deep within the earth. Extreme heat causes rocks to melt and these melted rocks form magma. The melted rock makes gases and these gases cause the magma to rise out of the earth. When the magma gets near the surface of the earth it explodes out through a hole called a vent. As the gas is released the magma flows out of the vent as lava. Lava is extremely hot and runs down the surface of the volcano. As the lava cools it hardens back into rock.

Underline the heading with a blue crayon.  
Circle the caption with a red crayon.  
Use a yellow crayon to highlight the words that are in a different type of print.

Now answer these questions.

1. What causes the rocks to melt inside the Earth?
2. What happens to the lava as it cools?
3. Magma explodes out of the earth through a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Write a new heading for this article: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Favorite Ocean Animals

Animal	Number of Students
Sharks	8
Dolphins	6
Whales	4
Sea horses	2
Clown Fish	3

1. What animal is the least favorite?
2. How many students like dolphins?
3. 4 students like this animal. What is it?
4. How many more students like sharks than sea horses?

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Reading a Graph

#### Favorite Ocean Animals

#### Favorite Lunch

Lunch Item	Number of Students
Pizza	3
Hot dogs	2
Tacos	2
Salad	1
Ice cream	1
Peanut butter	1

1. What animal is the least favorite?
2. How many students like dolphins?
3. 4 students like this animal. What is it?
4. How many more students like sharks than sea horses?

1. What is the students' least favorite lunch?
2. How many students prefer fish sticks?
3. Add together the number of students who like salad and the number of who like tacos. How many are there?
4. How many more students like pizza than peanut butter?

# Worksheets



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Nonfiction Text Features Scavenger Hunt

Book title: \_\_\_\_\_

Author: \_\_\_\_\_

Check off the features you found in your book.

<input type="checkbox"/> Keywords	<input type="checkbox"/> Maps	<input type="checkbox"/> Headings	<input type="checkbox"/> Index	<input type="checkbox"/> Glossary
<input type="checkbox"/> Captions	<input type="checkbox"/> Table of Contents			

Write down 3 facts that you learn:

Fact #1: \_\_\_\_\_

Page number: \_\_\_\_\_

Fact #2: \_\_\_\_\_

Page number: \_\_\_\_\_

Fact #3: \_\_\_\_\_

Page number: \_\_\_\_\_

Look through the book. Did you find keywords and one highlighted before you did not know before. Write the \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Nonfiction Text Features Scavenger Hunt

Book title: \_\_\_\_\_

Author: \_\_\_\_\_

Check off the features you found in your book.

<input type="checkbox"/> Keywords	<input type="checkbox"/> Maps	<input type="checkbox"/> Headings	<input type="checkbox"/> Index
<input type="checkbox"/> Captions	<input type="checkbox"/> Table of Contents	<input type="checkbox"/> Diagrams or charts	<input type="checkbox"/> Timeline

Choose one text feature that you checked and write it on the line.

How does this text feature help you to understand the information in the book?

Now draw a picture of the text feature.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Glossary

A glossary is a list of the important words found in the book and their definitions. It is found in the back of the book.

Directions: Using the glossary in your book, find 3 words that you do not know. Write down the words and their definitions. Then illustrate each word.

Word: _____	Definition: _____
Word: _____	Definition: _____
Word: _____	Definition: _____

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Types of Print

Some words in nonfiction text will be highlighted to show they are important. The words can be in a different color.

Directions: As you read your nonfiction book, pay attention to the different types of print. Make a list of the words you find.

BOLD PRINT WORDS	ITALIC WORDS
UNDERLINED WORDS	WORDS IN A DIFFERENT COLOR

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## What does that word mean?

A glossary is a mini-dictionary in your book. It is found in the back of the book and is in alphabetical order. It tells you what the challenging words in the book mean. All those words in different types of print? You can find out what they mean in the glossary.

Directions: Look at your list of words from the different types of print worksheet. Choose one word from each box and look it up in the glossary. Write the definition of the word below.

BOLD PRINT WORDS	ITALIC WORDS
UNDERLINED WORDS	WORDS IN A DIFFERENT COLOR

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Dangerous Storms

Directions: Use the chart below to answer the questions.

Storm	Date	Location	Deaths
Hurricane Andrew	August 1992	Florida	26
Hurricane Hugo	September 1989	Florida	61
Tsunami	December 2004	Indian Ocean	227,898
Tornado	May 2011	Missouri	158
Flood	August 1931	China	3,700,000

- How many of these storms were in the United States? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which hurricane killed the most people? \_\_\_\_\_
- What happened in Missouri? \_\_\_\_\_
- TRUE or FALSE (circle one) More people died in the tsunami than in Hurricane Hugo.
- Number the storms according to the date they happened.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Tsunami in the Indian Ocean
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Hurricane Hugo
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Tornado in Missouri
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Flood in China
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Hurricane Andrew

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Headings

A heading is the title of a page or article. It tells you what the text you are about to read will be about. Read the information in each box below and come up with a useful heading for each of the articles below.

The only animal on earth with feathers. Feathers help the birds fly and keep them dry. Feathers can also help a bird to fly, but there are birds that do not fly. Penguins, for example, are a few of the birds that never leave the water.

Insects are invertebrates. This means they do not have a backbone. Insects have a hard outer shell called an exoskeleton. The exoskeleton protects the insides of the insect. The exoskeleton does not grow, instead as the insect gets bigger it sheds the exoskeleton and grows a new one. This is called molting.

At the bottom of the ocean it is very dark. No sunlight ever reaches the bottom. So some animals adapted to this darkness by having their own light. This is called bioluminescence. They use this light to find prey. They also can use their light and surprise on their prey so they don't become prey themselves.

Frogs and toads are both amphibians but they are two different animals. Frogs have smooth moist skin and have to live near water. But toads have dry skin and do not need to live close to water. Frogs are also great jumpers and have much longer back legs. Whereas toads move in much shorter hops and have short back legs.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Table of Contents

Directions: Use the table of contents below to find the page numbers for each topic. Then write what you think would be a good title for each topic.

Topic	Page Number
What is weather?	p. 3-5
Changing Seasons	p. 6-9
Clouds	p. 10-11
Rainy Days	p. 12-18
Snow and Ice	p. 19-24

- What is the main topic of this book? \_\_\_\_\_
- What chapter will tell you about a blizzard? \_\_\_\_\_
- What chapter will tell you about summer? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which chapter ends on page 18? \_\_\_\_\_
- What would be a good title for this book? \_\_\_\_\_
- What chapter will tell you about tornadoes? \_\_\_\_\_
- Why would you use the index in this book? \_\_\_\_\_
- What will you read about on page 13? \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Headings

A heading is the title of a page or article. It tells you what the text you are about to read will be about. Read the information in each box below and come up with a useful heading for each of the articles below.

The Statue of Liberty is on Liberty Island in New York Harbor. It is 151 feet tall. It was given to the United States by France in 1884. The statue is a woman in a long robe. She is holding a torch and is a symbol of freedom.

Sea turtles lay their eggs on land. The female comes to shore, digs a hole in the sand and lays her eggs. She then goes back into the ocean. As soon as the eggs hatch, the baby turtles head straight to the water. But they have to be careful. There are many predators who will try to eat them as they crawl along the beach.

Martin Luther King Jr. was born in Georgia. He became known for peacefully helping blacks to fight the unfair laws of the time. In 1963 he gave his famous "I Have a Dream" speech in Washington D.C. In 1964 he won the Nobel Peace Prize. He did not believe in violence but instead always worked to find a peaceful solution.

Recycling one aluminum can saves enough electricity to do these activities:
 

- run a TV for 3 hours
- listen to a full album on your iPod
- light a 60 watt light bulb for 26 hours

 Using recycled glass uses 40% less energy than making products from all new materials.



# Text Features Sort



There are 7 species or types of sea turtles. The leatherback is the largest.

1

Types of

Map

Glossary

A list of the important words found in a book and their definitions. It is in the back of the book.

Index

Text Box

A list of the chapters or sections of the book and their page numbers. It is in the front of the book.

Charts and graphs

Life Cycle of a Sea Turtle

Author: Sue Barr  
ABC Publisher  
New York, New York

the beginning of the information in the book.

Table of contents

Presents information in a visual way to make it easier to read.

Clutch - the number of eggs in a nest  
Habitat - the home or environment of an animal  
Migration - animals travel long distances  
Omnivore - animal that eats plant and animals

6

An illustration of an object with labels.

10

Sea Turtle Eggs

A female sea turtle returns to land to lay her eggs. She will go to the same beach where she was born. She lays eggs in holes in the sand. When they hatch they will immediately make their way to the ocean.

11

Favorite Sea Animal

Favorite ocean activity

Shark  
Whale  
Dolphin  
Sea turtle

Swim  
Build sand castles  
Surf  
Collect shells

5

Types of sea turtles \_\_\_\_\_ page 6  
Habitat \_\_\_\_\_ page 9  
Diet \_\_\_\_\_ page 12  
Eggs \_\_\_\_\_ page 15  
Sea turtles in danger \_\_\_\_\_ page 20  
Glossary \_\_\_\_\_ page 25  
Index \_\_\_\_\_ page 28

3

Diagram showing the life cycle of a sea turtle: adult turtle, clutch, turtle hatches, baby turtle.

9

Not every card is shown